

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE 61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50 FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE JANUARY 13, 2000

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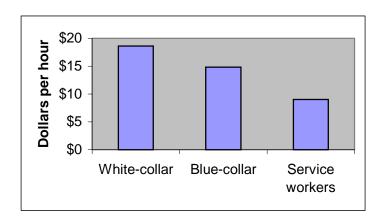
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## RESULTS OF PAY SURVEY IN LOUISVILLE, KY-IN, METROPOLITAN AREA

Workers in the Louisville, Kentucky-Indiana metropolitan area averaged \$15.89 per hour during February 1999, according to a new study released by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$18.62 per hour and represented 49 percent of the workers surveyed. Blue-collar workers earned \$14.83 and accounted for 36 percent of the workers, and service workers made up the remainder and averaged \$9.05. (All comparisons in this analysis cover hourly rates for both full- and part-time workers.) (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Average hourly wage rates by occupational group, Louisville, KY-IN, February 1999



The Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides data on straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local government. It excludes agricultural establishments, private households, self-employed, and the Federal government. The survey studied 142 establishments, representing 289,680 workers in the Louisville, KY-IN metropolitan area, which includes Bullitt, Jefferson, and Oldham Counties, KY; and Clark, Floyd, Harrison, and Scott Counties, IN.

Average hourly earnings were published for 58 detailed occupations. Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$18.72 per hour, secretaries \$12.68, and receptionists \$8.87. In blue-collar jobs, industrial truck and tractor equipment operators earned \$11.05 per hour. For service workers, early

childhood teachers' assistants averaged \$8.93 per hour, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants \$8.17, and cooks \$7.79.

Wage data are also available for selected characteristics such as full-/part-time status, union/nonunion status, and size of employment. Subject to publication criteria, average rates of pay are available for occupational levels based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required for the job. The selected characteristics allow for comparison of occupations with similar requirements.

The National Compensation Survey is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program. The survey increases the amount of wage data available to businesses, employees, and the general public; and reduces the time required of business establishments responding to BLS compensation surveys. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers.

## **Survey Availability**

Complete survey results are contained in the <u>National Compensation Survey Louisville, KY-IN</u>
<u>February 1999</u>, (Bulletin 3095-65). Copies of survey tables are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <a href="http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm">http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm</a> and from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service by dialing (404) 331-3403 and requesting document 9485. A limited number of copies of this bulletin, as well as other area compensation publications, are available by contacting the regional office in Atlanta at (404) 331-3415. Copies may be purchased from the U.S. Department of Labor, Publications Sales Center, 230 South Dearborn Street, 9th Floor, Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone orders using MasterCard or Visa credit cards are accepted at (312) 353-1880 between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Central Time.

Table 1. Hourly earnings (1) for selected occupations, all workers (2), all industries, Louisville, KY-IN, February 1999

## All industries

Occupation (3) Percentiles

	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations		\$7.25 7.35	\$9.33 9.57	\$14.14 14.29	\$20.29 20.43	
White-collar occupations		8.13 9.00	10.63 11.30	15.65 16.30	22.50 22.50	33.80 32.91
Professional specialty and technical occupations.  Professional specialty occupations.  Engineers, architects, and surveyors.  Industrial engineers.  Mechanical engineers.  Mathematical and computer scientists.	24.22 25.27 24.79 34.00	12.21 14.30 19.04 20.64 20.43 16.57	15.36 17.95 20.43 21.63 20.43 20.00	20.43 21.63 21.96 25.50 20.43 28.85	26.04 31.01 26.86 30.00 26.97 50.48	36.26 37.79 35.42 30.00 37.07 50.48
Natural scientists.  Health related occupations. Registered nurses.  Teachers, college and university.  Teachers, except college and university.  Elementary school teachers. Secondary school teachers. Teachers, N.E.C.  Librarians, archivists, and curators.	30.74 30.18 30.91	14.67 14.58 18.29 19.59 19.46 21.30 12.59	16.50 16.38 30.17 24.11 24.22 23.81 15.42	19.50 18.97 33.50 32.82 32.10 32.79 18.92	21.27 20.85 41.86 36.63 36.05 36.32 22.56	25.00 22.50 47.29 39.48 38.92 39.11 34.44
Social scientists and urban planners		9.71 9.43 23.08 23.08	- 10.94 11.21 28.98 28.98	13.62 14.07 34.51 34.51	15.25 16.66 44.08 44.08	- 22.23 23.22 69.46 69.46
Technical occupations. Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians. Licensed practical nurses. Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.  Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.  Executives, administrators, and managers. Administrators and officials, public administration. Financial managers.  Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations. Managers and administrators, N.E.C.  Management related occupations. Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists. Management related occupations, N.E.C.  Sales occupations. Supervisors, sales occupations Cashiers.  Administrative support occupations, including clerical Secretaries. Receptionists. Records clerks, N.E.C. Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks. Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks Stock and inventory clerks Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks,	22.48 35.81 30.17 21.67 23.33 18.67 16.89 28.11 7.58 8.2.26 12.68 8.87 14.48 11.65 12.39 10.25	10.67 10.95 9.85 10.81 7.69 15.63 16.00 17.72 24.04 14.42 16.57 14.50 16.85 12.53 6.10 12.50 5.47 8.00 8.90 7.86 8.31 8.57 9.25 7.61	11.80 12.28 13.41 11.53 10.90 18.24 18.61 18.17 25.86 15.63 19.57 17.33 21.11 14.74 7.24 16.09 9.17 10.50 8.00 9.95 9.25 11.00 8.00	14.18 11.58 13.36 8.93	23.97 18.50 18.50 16.06 15.23 30.15 34.50 26.65 42.93 44.21 30.20 26.78 26.78 19.71 17.80 47.95 8.46 14.27 14.61 10.28 18.43 14.24 13.72 13.28	20.18 14.70 14.62 13.50
N.E.C Investigators and adjusters except insurance General office clerks Teachers' aides Administrative support occupations, N.E.C		8.14 7.64 6.76 6.16 7.50	8.14 10.50 8.01 6.33 7.70	10.83 10.75 9.00 7.19 9.33	18.04 13.33 12.25 8.44 11.76	21.03 16.93 16.15 9.76 14.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Hourly earnings (1) for selected occupations, all workers (2), all industries, Louisville, KY-IN, February 1999--Continued

All industries

Occupation (3)		Percentiles				
	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations.  Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.  Industrial machinery repairers.  Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.  Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.  Electricians.  Supervisors, production occupations.  Butchers and meat cutters.  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.  Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.  Welders and cutters.  Assemblers.  Production inspectors, checkers and examiners.  Transportation and material moving occupations.  Truck drivers.  Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.  Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers,  N.E.C.  Machine feeders and offbearers.  Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.  Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners.  Hand packers and packagers.	\$14.83 18.76 20.70 20.64 19.49 20.62 21.78 11.06 14.98 15.73 13.47 16.60 17.54 13.16 11.05 10.23 15.76 9.56 13.56 14.24 9.63	\$7.35 12.30 13.19 15.88 15.93 17.07 13.24 6.50 6.75 7.31 8.00 9.57 11.14 9.38 9.11 9.31 9.57 12.90 5.58 8.00 9.85 6.50	\$9.98 14.80 19.44 20.72 16.58 17.07 15.23 9.73 9.73 15.27 10.46 10.06 7.35 14.22 6.59 8.40 12.03 8.57	\$14.90 20.88 21.37 21.20 18.14 20.88 21.86 11.70 16.45 15.55 13.28 17.41 21.24 12.75 13.08 10.50 8.68 14.53 8.18 15.00 14.30 9.75	\$20.29 22.16 22.92 22.60 20.50 24.60 24.23 14.00 20.29 17.85 20.93 21.24 16.13 16.25 12.57 12.50 18.89 11.91 17.18 17.19 11.64	\$22.12 23.40 26.23 22.60 25.14 24.60 29.38 14.00 21.60 23.14 18.90 21.60 21.24 17.40 17.11 12.57 17.18 18.89 17.85 17.88 17.88 17.19
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.  Service occupations.  Protective service occupations.  Police and detectives, public service.  Food service occupations.  Waiters and waitresses.  Cooks.  Kitchen workers, food preparation.  Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.  Health service occupations.  Health aides, except nursing.  Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants.  Cleaning and building service occupations.  Janitors and cleaners.  Personal service occupations.  Early childhood teachers' assistants.	8.13 9.05 13.99 16.15 6.50 3.93 7.79 8.16 6.36 8.48 10.18 8.17 9.94 9.42 8.84 8.93	5.24 9.35 13.78 2.43 2.13 5.34 6.15 5.15 6.76 6.88 6.73 6.40 7.00 7.10	6.50 6.70 10.39 13.78 5.21 2.43 6.81 6.70 7.45 8.37 7.43 7.20 7.02 7.65 7.96	7.35 8.25 13.78 14.98 6.20 3.74 7.55 7.90 6.29 8.17 9.37 8.00 8.50 8.16 8.62 8.61	8.75 10.07 15.83 17.75 7.96 5.39 8.51 9.26 7.25 9.28 10.61 9.04 11.37 10.08 10.07 9.93	10.08 14.73 19.14 19.95 9.27 6.55 9.79 10.29 7.49 10.24 13.30 9.87 15.46 15.37 11.13 11.28

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-ofliving adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The  $10^{\rm th}$  and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data--at the quote level--with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-perweek schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

Table 2. Number of workers (1) represented by occupational group, Louisville, KY-IN, February 1999

All workers

Occupational group (2)	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
		-	J
All occupations	. 289,680	243,611	46,069
All occupations excluding sales		221,899	45,979
White-collar occupations	. 142,611	113,687	28,924
White-collar excluding sales	. 120,809	91,975	28,834
Professional specialty and technical occupations	. 47,884	29,615	18,269
Professional specialty occupations		19,768	16,455
Technical occupations		9,847	1,815
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	. 22,429	16,798	5,631
Sales occupations	. 21,802	21,712	-
Administrative support including clerical occupations	. 50,496	45,562	4,934
Blue-collar occupations	. 104,107	100,626	3,481
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	. 27,365	26,329	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	. 39,132	39,132	_
Transportation and material moving occupations	. 16,007	14,972	1,035
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		20,192	1,410
Service occupations	. 42,962	29,298	3,664

<sup>1</sup> Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified." IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

<sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

Table 3. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Louisville, KY-IN, February 1999

Number of establishments studied

	Number of establish-			100 workers or more				
	ments rep- resented	Total studied	50 - 99 workers	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
All industries	. 1,759	142	36	106	71	35		
Private industry	. 1,711	116	34	82	61	21		
Goods-producing industries	. 439	44	9	35	28	7		
Construction	. 102	3	1	2	2	-		
Manufacturing	. 337	41	8	33	26	7		
Service-producing industries	. 1,273	72	25	47	33	14		
Transportation and public utilities	194	9	4	5	3	2		
Wholesale and retail trade	. 573	18	10	8	7	1		
Finance, insurance and real estate	. 98	5	1	4	2	2		
Services	. 407	40	10	30	21	9		
State and local government	. 48	26	2	24	10	14		

 ${\tt NOTE:}\ {\tt Dashes}\ {\tt indicate}\ {\tt that}\ {\tt no}\ {\tt data}\ {\tt were}\ {\tt reported.}\ {\tt Overall}\ {\tt industry}\ {\tt and}\ {\tt industry}\ {\tt groups}\ {\tt may}\ {\tt include}\ {\tt data}\ {\tt for}\ {\tt categories}\ {\tt not}\ {\tt shown}\ {\tt separately.}$